

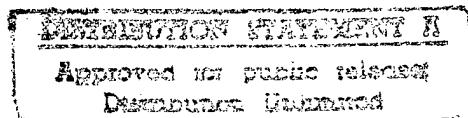
**A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT
INDOCHINESE ISSUES**

November 1986

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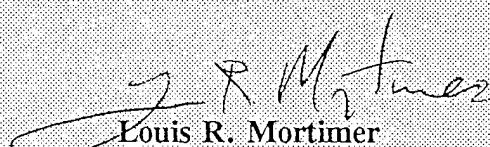


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PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on three current Indochina-related issues:

- * Thailand's political strategy for solving the Cambodian question
- * tactics and organization of Khmer/Laotian resistance groups
- * the war in Cambodia

This bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in the previous month and is part of a continuing series on the above subjects.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Library of Congress call numbers, where appropriate, are included to facilitate the recovery of works cited.

GLOSSARY

ANS	Armee Nationale Sihanoukiste (Sihanoukist National Army)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CGDK	Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea
DK	Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge)
FUNCINPEC	National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia
KCP	Khmer Communist Party
KPNLF	Khmer People's National Liberation Front (Son Sann)
KPRAF	Khmer People's Revolutionary Armed Forces
KR	Khmer Rouge (Pol Pot)
KUFNCD	Khmer United Front for National Construction and Defense (PRK)
<u>Naeo Na</u>	<u>Progressive</u> [lit: moving in new directions]
PAVN	People's Army of Vietnam
PCCS	Provisional Central Committee for Salvation (KPNLF)
PERMICO	Permanent Military Committee for Coordination (KPNLF and ANS)
PRK	People's Republic of Kampuchea
PRPK	People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, aka KPRP (Khmer People's Revolutionary Party)
RTG	Royal Thai Government

Siam Rat

SPK

SRV

Su Anakhot

Thai Nation

News Agency of the PRK

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Forward [lit: going toward the future]

1. THE WAR IN CAMBODIA

1.

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Bekaert, Jacques. "KPNLF Internal Rift Persisting." Bangkok Post, 5 September 1986, p. 4.

Although several people and countries have tried to heal the rift between the KPNLF factions, the writer reports that 10 months after it began very little has changed. General Sak Sutsakhan is still the man in charge of military operations while Son Sann finds it increasingly difficult to even visit the border. Ironically, some KPNLF members now see Prince Sihanouk as the only man who can save the organization and it has been suggested by some countries supporting the coalition that it is time for the Sihanoukists to "absorb" the KPNLF. China, which until recently has been a supporter of Son Sann, is now reported to be making contacts with his opponents, the Salvation Committee.

Karniol, Robert. "Rebels on the March." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Vol. 134, No. 43, 23 October 1986, pp. 20-21. HC 411 F18

Cambodia's last two rainy seasons--which run roughly from June through October and favor guerrilla activity--have seen the resistance assume the initiative. Now, at the start of the 1986-87 dry season, which will favor Vietnam's conventional forces by giving them greater mobility, the key question is whether the resistance can maintain its momentum. The Vietnamese have taken on a reactive role, responding to resistance activity rather than launching their own attacks. Intelligence sources anticipate that Vietnam's plans for the upcoming dry season include a major effort to seal the border with Thailand. The KPNLF, while struggling with internal political problems, is expected to try to expand its field of operations and extend patrols from the present 90 days duration to 120 days. It also plans to carry out a campaign of sabotage against the Vietnamese for the first time. The Sihanoukists are also expected to move to extend their field of operations, assume longer patrols and begin sabotage campaigns, while the Khmer Rouge are said to be planning increased attacks on the civil administration.

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Karniol, Robert. "The Vietnamese Gauntlet." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Vol. 134, No. 43, 23 October 1986, p. 22. HC 411 F18

The author, who has accompanied a KPNLF patrol in Cambodia, reports that a Vietnamese army security corridor along the Thai border, aimed at preventing resistance forces from entering Cambodia and retreating back into the safety of Thailand, is effective but can be breached at a cost. In crossing into Battambang, he reports that his patrol encountered the corridor three times. Vietnamese set positions were strong and covered by artillery placed up to 25 km away.

"Plea Rejected." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Vol. 134, No. 41, 9 October 1986, p. 15. HC 411 F18

Senior ASEAN officials have turned down a plea by Son Sann, leader of the KPNLF, to provide him with money and weapons to create new units of guerrilla fighters. Sann is believed to have made the request because he has lost control over existing KPNLF units and a Thai decision to bar him from visiting the Thai-Cambodian border has left him without an effective means of contact with them.

"Shifting Stance." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Vol. 133, No. 39, 25 September 1986, p. 11. HC 411 F18

Indonesia's attitude towards the Cambodian problem is reported to have shifted. Until recently, Jakarta has been cool towards the effort to bolster the Cambodian resistance militarily with a view to forcing Vietnam to talk about a political solution. However, Prince Sihanouk, while recently in Jakarta, was told by President Suharto that Indonesia fully supported the resistance's military campaign against Vietnamese occupation troops in Cambodia.